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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to provide a guide to published information on social science knowledge in an easy reference format for both students and experienced researchers. The booklet is divided into eight sections: guides to library use, general bibliographic aids, dictionaries, encyclopedias and handbooks, surveys and other guides to the literature, indexes and abstracts and bibliographies, where to find facts and biographies, and, a selected list of journals in social science. The headings listed above are further divided into the disciplines of the social sciences as follows: anthropology, behavioral science, economics, education, geography, social work, and sociology. References to psychiatry and psychotherapy are included under psychology, and, there is no separate listing for statistics. The material under the headings move from the general to the particular. A general knowledge of what is included under each type of source is necessary. (SBE)

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A SHORT GUIDE TO THE LITERATURE OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Peter R. Senn
Mary Senn

Publication #126 of the
Social Science Education Consortium, Inc.

Irving Morrissett, Executive Director
1424 15th St., Boulder, Colorado 80302

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PREFACE

A Short Guide to the Literature of the Social Sciences by Peter and Mary Senn is a strategic addition to the list of papers written for and published by the Social Science Education Consortium. The purpose of these publications is to aid individuals concerned with the teaching of new curriculum approaches and materials in the social sciences. The Consortium's publications are listed in Appendix II of this volume.

The purpose of this paper is to provide a guide to published information on social science knowledge in an easy reference format. The volume should be useful both to students and to experienced researchers.

Irving Morrissett

June, 1968

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Special thanks are due two persons. Mr. Richard Taylor, Chief Librarian of the Wright Campus of the Chicago City College, checked all the entries and made numerous corrections and suggestions. Mr. Fred Schlipf of the University of Chicago Graduate Library School saved us from several errors, drew attention to organizational, format and other problems, and suggested additions and deletions which substantially improved the work.

Professors Michael Scriven, Harold Berlak, Jack Cousins, and Robert Stake read an early draft of the manuscript for the Social Science Education Consortium and offered helpful ideas for its improvement.

Mr. Irving Morrissett did his usual outstanding job of editing and seeing the work through publication.

Our thanks to all of the above. Any faults of organization, errors and omissions that remain are ours.

Peter R. Senn
Mary Senn
Evanston, Illinois

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Planning	15	23	32	41	50
Political Science	15	23	32	42	50
Psychology	16	24	33	42	50
Social Work	17	25	33	43	50
Sociology	17	25	33	43	50

TYPE OF REFERENCE

DICTIONARIES

ENCYCLOPEDIAS AND HANDBOOKS

SURVEYS AND OTHER GUIDES TO THE LITERATURE

INDEXES, ABSTRACTS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

JOURNALS

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this guide is to help searchers for social science knowledge find the published information they seek. One of the most important characteristics of science is the cumulative nature of the knowledge it produces. Each advance takes account of what is already known. Thus, whether you are a sophisticated researcher or a beginner it is necessary to find out what is already known about the subject under investigation. This guide tells you where to look.

There are few libraries so small that they do not include a very large percentage of social science knowledge. The trick is to find what you want. This guide gives you many ways to find social science knowledge.

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

The first rule about finding information is to state as clearly as possible what you are looking for. Perhaps it is a very specific question, such as "When did Adam Smith publish the Wealth of Nations?" Perhaps it is a very general one, such as "What is political science about?" No matter what the nature of the question, you have to state it in such a way that when it is answered you will have found out what you want to know.

You might consider three aspects of a problem in the initial stages of a search for information. These aspects are: the man or men who worked on the subject; the subject itself; and the appropriate discipline of the social sciences. Rarely does an investigator know everything about each of these three at the beginning of his search. You have to begin with what you do know. First, make sure you know the meaning of the terms you are using, starting with the dictionaries. Then you may want to check the encyclopedias and handbooks for quick summaries of knowledge. Alternatively, you may find the surveys and other guides to the literature useful for general overviews. As your search progresses, you may then turn to the indexes and abstracts for more specialized knowledge. From them, when you want the most detailed and up-to-date information, you can look into the scholarly journals. There are many other patterns for searching for knowledge; as you work, you will discover the specific one that suits you best.

For ease in use, the booklet has eight sections:

Guides to Library Use

General Bibliographic Aids

Dictionaries

Encyclopedias and Handbooks

Surveys and Other Guides to the Literature

Indexes, Abstracts and Bibliographies

Where to Find Facts and Biographies

A Selected List of Journals in Social Science

These sections are prepared for those just beginning an investigation. From the following sources, one can then go as deeply as desired into any part of social science. Most libraries will not have all the sources listed. However, the selection of sources was made with the average library in mind. Most libraries will have many of them. The sources are restricted to the English language, although good works in social science are not limited to English. The entries emphasize the United States despite the important work done elsewhere.

When it is relevant, the headings listed above are further divided into the disciplines of the social sciences, as follows:

Anthropology

Behavioral Science

Economics

Education

Geography

History

Law

Planning

Political Science

Psychology

Social Work

Sociology

The list of disciplines has been chosen for its usefulness. There is no agreement among scholars about which disciplines make up the social sciences.

The first Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences included three classes: the purely social sciences--politics, economics, history, jurisprudence or law, anthropology, penology, sociology, social work; the semi-social sciences--ethics, education, philosophy, and psychology; and the sciences with social implications--biology, geography, medicine, philology or linguistics, and art.

The recently published International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences has two major classes, the sciences of human behavior--anthropology, economics, history, political science, sociology, and psychology; and those which deal only in part with human behavior--geography, law, psychiatry, and statistics.

See Appendix I for a definition of "behavioral science."

In this guide, references to psychiatry and psychotherapy are included under "psychology." No separate listing is made for "statistics," for two main reasons. Each of the disciplines of social science has its own approach to statistics; and the mathematical preparation required for modern statistics is such that each person must seek knowledge according to his own level of training. Therefore general references are likely to be of little use.

Among experts there is not always consensus about the subject, content or methods of the disciplines.

The material under the headings above goes from the general to the particular. The procedure is to begin with works that cover broad subjects and then deal with the more specialized information. Perhaps the best way to use this guide is to read it over fast. Then, after you have some idea of the vast amount of material available, you will be able to select those materials useful for your own projects. When you get this general overview, you will discover that "index," "encyclopedia," and "dictionary" mean different things in different disciplines. A general knowledge of what is included under each type of source is necessary if you are going to use these materials.

GUIDES TO LIBRARY USE

You will save yourself much time, effort, and frustration in looking for information if you are familiar with the organization and procedures of your library.

The book below has a good section that tells you how to use libraries. College textbooks from the first English course may also include a section on library use.

TURABIAN, KATE L. Student's Guide for Writing College Papers, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1963.

Chapter II of this paperback contains an excellent introduction to the library.

Many libraries have published their own booklets which describe their libraries and give the rules for use of books. See if your library has such a booklet. When in doubt about any aspect of library use, ask your librarian.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC AIDS

This listing includes reference books which themselves contain many references to other books. A reference book is read in order to find specific knowledge and is not designed for continuous reading like a novel. A bibliography is a selected and organized list of materials that sometimes includes critical comments. The general bibliographic aids that follow are intended to help you find the place where the information you seek is located. Bibliographies appear in very many of the works cited in this guide. The ones covering the broadest subjects are included in this section. Those that are more closely organized around a given subject area appear in the section "Indexes, Abstracts and Bibliographies," under the appropriate discipline. Be warned, however, that there is little uniformity of definition in the classification of social science literature. What is called a dictionary may in fact be a bibliography, for example.

When problems of classification arise, the procedure that has been followed is to put the item under the heading that the author of the work designated but with a comment about where else it could fit conceptually, or a cross-reference.

WINCHELL, CONSTANCE M. Guide to Reference Books, 8th ed., Chicago: American Library Association, 1967.

The best single source on reference books in general, with a section on social science. It is kept up-to-date by supplements.

The next book is less authoritative, but easier for some to use. A new edition is promised for 1968.

MURPHEY, R. W. How and Where to Look It Up: A Guide to Standard Sources of Information, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1958.

The next two are the best overall bibliographic indexes. They are both classified by subject, but note well that "subject" includes place names. These two bibliographies are not specialized in social science but include much more. They have much about social science, however.

Bibliographic Index: A Cumulative Bibliography of Bibliographies. New York: Wilson, cumulated with semi-annual additions from 1938 to present.

Under each subject, the entries are by author.

BESTERMAN, THEODORE. World Bibliography of Bibliographies and of Bibliographical Catalogs, Calendars, Abstracts, Digests, Indexes and the Like. 3rd ed., Geneva, Switzerland: Societas Bibliographica, 1955-56, 4 vols.

The entries under each subject are chronological with earliest publication first.

UNESCO publishes much that is useful for the social sciences. The general listing covering everything follows.

General Catalogue of UNESCO Publications and UNESCO Sponsored Publications, 1946-59. Paris: UNESCO, 1962.

There are references to such publications as the World List of Social Science Periodicals, A Selected Inventory of Periodical Publications which includes major documentation and bibliographic services in the social sciences and International Bibliography of the Social Sciences, which is especially useful, a series in the fields of economics, sociology, political science and social and cultural anthropology, with volumes published annually.

The United Nations Department of Public Information publishes a complete catalogue of the printed documents published by the U.N.

Ten Years of United Nations Publications, 1945-1955: A Complete Catalogue. New York: United Nations, 1955, with annual supplements.

The most comprehensive bibliographic resource for the social sciences follows.

WHITE, CARL AND ASSOCIATES. Sources of Information in the Social Sciences: A Guide to the Literature. Totowa, New Jersey: The Bedminster Press, 1964.

This is the best single volume guide to the literature of social science, covering history, economics and business administration, sociology, anthropology, psychology, education and political science. It does not include behavioral science, geography, law, planning or social work as separate categories although it has some references to these subjects. Valuable references to geographical literature are included in the section on history. Social work is covered to some extent under sociology. The index is a good one for finding works by author and title, but not by subject. When looking for material on a subject, first use the table of contents to find the chapter most likely to include the subject. Then glance through the chapter to find what you want. For example, suppose you are interested in modern Europe. Look up "history" in the contents. The chapter begins on page 63. As you go through the chapter you will find on page 77 a paragraph entitled "Modern Europe" which gives two annotated references. Henceforth this is referred to as White, Sources.

More specialized bibliographies are given in many of the reference works cited in this guide.

DICTIONARIES

This listing covers dictionaries which give the meanings of terms. If you are not sure of the meaning of a term, look it up.

Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language, 3rd. ed. Springfield, Mass.: G. and C. Merriam Company, 1961.

This should be used first when you want recent word usage. Use abridged dictionaries only when the unabridged is not available or for finding the meanings of common words briefly stated. Be cautious about using the current dictionary for words used in works published before the dictionary, since the meanings can change. When you look up words from works published in the 1950's or earlier, you will want to check the meanings given in Webster's second edition, sometimes even in the first edition. The third edition dropped 150,000 terms that the second contained.

To trace the history of a word use one of the following dictionaries.

CRAIGIE, SIR WILLIAM A. and JAMES R. HULBERT (eds.). A Dictionary of American English on Historical Principles, 4 vols., 2nd ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1960.

American English is not the same as English English. This is the best work on our distinctive usage.

The next is the best overall work.

MURRAY, SIR JAMES A. H. et al. (eds.). A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles, 13 vols. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1888-1933.

With its supplements, this is the best single source for tracing the development of word meanings. It is commonly called the Oxford English Dictionary.

Even good general dictionaries are not sufficient guides to how authors use special terms. In addition, every science develops its own jargon as it grows. For these reasons a number of dictionaries specializing

in the social sciences have been published. The following two attempt coverage of all the social sciences but without complete success.

GOULD, JULIUS and WILLIAM L. KOLB (eds.). A Dictionary of the Social Sciences. New York: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1964.

This was compiled under the auspices of UNESCO. Generally speaking, the entries, written as short essays and covering 1,022 terms and concepts, are well done and give references to the basic works on the subject. The work does not cover, except incidentally, education, geography, history, law, planning, psychology or sociology. There is no entry for "behavioral science." If you are interested in recent, more specialized, usage of social science terms this is a good first place to look.

ZADROZNY, JOHN T. Dictionary of Social Science. Washington: Public Affairs Press, 1959.

This includes about 4,000 terms covering mainly economics, sociology and political science, with some on anthropology, history, law and psychology. The entries are less authoritative, shorter and therefore developed less, than those in the UNESCO work. An older dictionary that covered many terms as they were used before 1900 in anthropology, economics, psychology and education is Baldwin's, described more fully under the psychological dictionaries.

No discipline in the social sciences exists by itself. Therefore, all the specialized subject dictionaries contain some terms used by all the others. Sometimes different disciplines use the same work to mean different things. If you suspect this, use two different dictionaries from the many disciplines of social science that have them.

Anthropology

WINICK, CHARLES. Dictionary of Anthropology. New York: Philosophical Library, 1956.

This is a general dictionary of terms used in the field but must be employed with care. Some experts claim it has "many errors of fact or interpretation." It was the first dictionary of its size and scope in English. There are others in process, it is said. Check to see if your library has them.

Behavioral Science

There is no dictionary of terms in behavioral science. If you want to find the meaning of a term in this field, try to find out, or guess, what discipline might use it, then look it up in one of the dictionaries covering that discipline.

Economics

HIGGS, HENRY (ed.). Palgrave's Dictionary of Political Economy, 3 vols. New York: Macmillan, 1923-26.

This is the standard dictionary covering older uses of economic terms. It was first published in 1894-96 and later reprinted and expanded, but it is not up-to-date. It is most valuable for finding out what terms meant to about 1920. Many terms used by early political scientists are included in it. It has good bibliographies for the terms it covers.

HORTON, BURNE J. et al. Dictionary of Modern Economics. Washington, D.C.: Public Affairs Press, 1948.

Modern, as you can see from the date means up to the late 1940's. For the period from that covered by Palgrave to the late 1940's, it is possible to get some idea of what terms meant. For later usage see the next work.

SLOAN, HAROLD S. and ARNOLD J. ZURCHER. A Dictionary of Economics. 4th ed. rev. New York: Barnes and Noble, 1961.

Neither the Horton nor Sloan dictionaries cover economic terms as deeply, as well, or as they are currently used as does the UNESCO dictionary, but they both cover more ground. See also the McGraw-Hill Dictionary, listed under the section "Encyclopedias and Handbooks."

Education

There is one very good dictionary of more than 20,000 terms used in education.

GOOD, CARTER V. Dictionary of Education, 2nd ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1959.

Geography

A recent authoritative dictionary for geography exists.

MONKHOUSE, F. J. A Dictionary of Geography. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company, 1965.

The next dictionary is older but widely available and has clear short definitions.

MOORE, WILFRED G. A Dictionary of Geography: Definitions and Explanations of Terms Used in Physical Geography, 3rd ed. Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books, 1963.

Stamp's is good for all around use, more advanced and detailed, and the best by far.

STAMP, L. DUDLEY (ed.). A Glossary of Geographical Terms. New York: Wiley, 1961.

It covers older as well as current usage and is also the most authoritative work.

History

Historians have a relatively small technical vocabulary which is not well-covered in any dictionary, even in Webster's. By and large, however, historians use language appropriate to their subject, and therefore when a term is unfamiliar, try first a general dictionary. If that is not satisfactory, then try a more specialized subject dictionary. Dictionaries in history are not dictionaries in the usual sense of the word.

For the period 1789-1945, a good reference follows.

PALMER, A. W. A Dictionary of Modern History 1789-1945. Philadelphia: Dufour Editions, 1946.

For looking up terms in American History see the next book.

ADAMS, JAMES T. (ed.). Dictionary of American History, 5 vols. and index. 2nd ed. rev. New York: Scribners, 1942.

This was brought up-to-date by Supplement I, 1940-1960 or Vol. 6, published in 1961. It has been called an encyclopedia because it includes many brief articles on a large number of topics.

A shorter dictionary follows.

COCHRAN, THOMAS and WAYNE ANDREWS (eds.). Concise Dictionary of American History. New York: Scribners, 1962.

Many of the special fields of history also have dictionaries. If you want to find out when an event occurred, the next work, although called a dictionary, is a tabular listing with a good index.

PUTNAM, GEORGE P. (comp.) Dictionary of Events. New York: Grosset, 1936.

Law

English common law, the basis of much American law, is built on precedent. This means that accurate word meanings must be established by use and in courts in order that all users of the law may know what it means. Law has, in addition to a large specialized vocabulary, a general concern with precise word meanings. The pitfalls of sloppy language are very great, and the beginning student should not venture far into legal investigations without experienced help.

BLACK, HENRY C. Black's Law Dictionary, Definitions of the Terms and Phrases of American and English Jurisprudence, Ancient and Modern, 4th ed. St. Paul, Minnesota: West Publishing Co., 1951.

This is a standard, good dictionary, but it is still best to try Webster's first.

The following is an older dictionary.

BOUVIER, JOHN. Bouvier's Law Dictionary. Baldwin's Student Edition. Ed. by William E. Baldwin. Cleveland: Banks-Baldwin, 1934.

This is intermediate in difficulty between Webster's and Black's.

Next is a newer dictionary but not so comprehensive as the other two.

RADIN, MAX. Law Dictionary. Ed. by Lawrence G. Greene. New York: Oceana Publications, 1955.

Planning

There is no dictionary of planning. If you are in doubt about a term found in this discipline, first check Webster's. If that will not do, then try a specialized subject dictionary. Many newer planning terms are drawn from economics, older ones from art and architecture.

Political Science

Political scientists use the vocabulary of law very often. Therefore, for some terms a law dictionary will help. They also use the language and jargon of government, politics and politicians. For these uses, see Webster's or one of the following.

SMITH, EDWARD C. and ARNOLD J. ZURCHER. Dictionary of American Politics. 2nd ed. New York: Barnes and Noble, 1967.

This has about 3,000 entries.

WHITE, WILBUR W. White's Political Dictionary. New York: World Publishing Co., 1947.

Both of the above are useful for the general reader. A bit broader than a dictionary, but useful for more recent world affairs, inexpensive, and up-to-date is:

ELLIOTT, FLORENCE and MICHAEL SUMMERSKILL. A Dictionary of Politics. Rev. ed. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1957.

The background of American political terms with quotations illustrating their use is given in the next work.

SPERBER, HANS and TRAVIS TRITTSCHUH. American Political Terms: An Historical Dictionary. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1962.

Psychology

For the usage of terms in psychology and related social science fields before 1900, Baldwin is excellent and authoritative.

BALDWIN, JAMES M. (ed.). Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology. 3 vols. in 4. New York: Macmillan, 1901-1905. Also reprinted in 1949 and 1960.

Baldwin is also good for bibliographies. Many famous social scientists contributed to it. Keep its date in mind, however.

For the meaning of terms as used during the period between 1900 and the early 1930's use the later but still not up-to-date dictionary given next.

WARREN, HOWARD C. Dictionary of Psychology. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1934.

For more recent usage three very good dictionaries are available.

ENGLISH, HORACE B. and AVA C. ENGLISH. A Comprehensive Dictionary of Psychological and Psychoanalytical Terms: A Guide to Usage. New York: McKay, 1958.

This is probably the best if you know a little about the subject.

DREVER, JAMES. A Dictionary of Psychology. Baltimore: Penguin, 1964.

Perhaps the beginner should start with this first for the concise clear definitions.

HINSIE, LELAND E. and ROBERT J. CAMPBELL. Psychiatric Dictionary. 3rd ed. New York: Oxford University Press, 1960.

Good, but a bit more advanced than Drever or English and English. Use them first.

Social Work

The best dictionary, although somewhat dated, still is:

YOUNG, ERLE F. Dictionary of Social Welfare. New York: Social Science Publishers, 1948.

Social work uses terms from many fields, so if Webster's does not give a satisfactory definition, try one of the special subject dictionaries.

Sociology

The field of sociology does not have any good dictionaries.

FAIRCHILD, HENRY P. (ed.). Dictionary of Sociology. Totowa, N.J.: Littlefield, 1962.

A good reference for material up to the middle 1940's.

Not quite a dictionary but a place where you can get more up-to-date meanings is given next.

MIHANOVICH, CLEMENT S. et al. Glossary of Sociological Terms. Milwaukee: Bruce Publishing Co., 1957.

For a more recent definition of 52 important sociological concepts you might look up the next journal article.

BOGARDUS, EMORY S. "Selected Sociological Concepts for Beginning Students in Sociology," Sociology and Social Research, Vol. LXIV, Jan-Feb. 1960, pp. 200-208.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS AND HANDBOOKS

Both encyclopedias and handbooks contain large amounts of knowledge. Encyclopedias usually have the larger amount, and they are usually organized more tightly and in a more scholarly way. They are always written by more than one person. At their best, they are attempts to put together large amounts of knowledge in an orderly fashion. Handbooks, in contrast, contain information that workers in the field like to keep nearby for frequent use. They are set up so that the knowledge is in a more practical form. Both are likely to be organized into entries headed by topics which are then alphabetized. Use encyclopedias and handbooks after the dictionaries which you have consulted to make sure you know what the terms mean.

Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences. 15 vols. New York: Macmillan, 1930-1935.

Henceforth this will be referred to as ESSI. It is the first encyclopedia of its kind, a great work, summarizing social science knowledge up to the 1930's. Look here to find knowledge on a subject as it existed up to that time.

International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences. 17 vols. New York: Macmillan and The Free Press, 1968.

This work should be examined early in any search for recent knowledge. Henceforth this is referred to as ESSII.

Covering much more than social science, but very useful because of its emphasis on older thought about classical topics is the Syntopicon. Use it to find out, for example, what Aristotle thought about love or what Freud thought about angels. The Syntopicon is organized topically.

Each topic has an article summarizing western thought about it, followed by references to authors who have written about it.

ADLER, MORTIMER J. et al. The Great Ideas: A Syntopicon of Great Books of the Western World. 2 vols. Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., 1952.

Anthropology

There is no encyclopedia for anthropology but the following two books, taken together, come very close to being one.

KROEBER, ALFRED L. (ed.) Anthropology Today: An Encyclopedic Inventory. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1953.

TAX, SOL (ed.). An Appraisal of Anthropology Today. Chicago: University Press, 1953.

These two works summarize the knowledge of anthropology as it existed in the early 1950's. In 1955 another volume appeared which carries the summary from 1952 to 1955.

Yearbook of Anthropology. New York: Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, 1955.

Still not an encyclopedia, but encyclopedic in scope are the various publications of the Human Relations Area Files.

MURDOCK, GEORGE P. Outline of World Cultures. 3rd ed. rev. New Haven: Human Relations Area Files, 1962.

MURDOCK, GEORGE P. et al. Outline of Cultural Materials. 4th rev. ed. New Haven: Human Relations Area Files, 1960.

These two volumes present the classification schemes for all the available data for all known cultures in the world. They are a guide to the data themselves which are in the Human Relations Area Files.

Behavioral Science

No encyclopedia of behavioral science exists. Much material on behavioral science is included in ESSII.

Economics

No encyclopedia of economics exists; see the ESSI for knowledge to the early 1930's. The general encyclopedias found in most libraries are, however, reasonably good for the more common topics studies in economics. Be careful to use a recent edition or recent yearbook of the encyclopedias if you want to be sure to be up-to-date.

A handbook containing 1,300 definitions of modern economic terms, about 200 descriptions of economic agencies and other references to sources of information follows.

GREENWALD, DOUGLAS et al. The McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Modern Economics: A Handbook of Terms and Organizations. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1965.

Education

No good modern encyclopedia on education exists, but for the period to about 1910 there is an excellent one that must be consulted for knowledge up to that time.

MONROE, PAUL (ed.). A Cyclopedia of Education. 5 vols. New York: Macmillan, 1911-1913.

For research in education that is more current see the next item.

HARRIS, CHESTER W. (ed.). Encyclopedia of Educational Research. 3rd ed. New York: Macmillan, 1960.

This work specializes in surveying the research in education.

Next is a one volume encyclopedia of rather general nature that sometimes helps for the period since Monroe.

RIVLIN, HARRY N. (ed.). Encyclopedia of Modern Education. New York: Philosophical Library, 1943.

SMITH, EDWARD W. The Educator's Encyclopedia. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1961.

This is a practical guide to how schools are run.

Two good handbooks follow.

GAGE, NATE L. (ed.). Handbook of Research on Teaching. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1963.

FOSHAY, ARTHUR W. (ed.). The Rand McNally Handbook of Education. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1963.

Geography

No up-to-date encyclopedia of geography exists. However, one volume comes close for the period up to the early 1950's.

JAMES, PRESTON E. (ed.). American Geography: Inventory and Prospect. Syracuse, N.Y.: Association of American Geographers, 1954.

History

The works that follow are not encyclopedias in the sense that they attempt to present either all, or a synthesis, of knowledge in history. After all, the subject is so large one could hardly expect an encyclopedia of the usual kind. Most of what are called encyclopedias of history in America are date-books or chronological listings of facts like those given below. They are a handy source of dates, terms and facts.

CARRUTH, GORTON (ed.). The Encyclopedia of American Facts and Dates. 4th ed. New York: Crowell, 1966.

LANGER, WILLIAM L. An Encyclopedia of World History: Ancient, Medieval and Modern, Chronologically Arranged. Rev. 3rd ed. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1952.

MORRIS, RICHARD B. Encyclopedia of American History. Rev. ed. New York: Harper, 1965.

Law

No encyclopedia or handbook can exist in American law, which is based on precedent. The facts of the law, in other words, exist largely in the previously decided cases--and there are thousands of volumes of these. Research in the law is highly specialized so don't venture far without help. A reference to a guide on how to do research in law is given in the section on law in the part of the chapter which follows "Surveys and Other Guides to the Literature."

Planning

No encyclopedia or handbook of planning exists. You will have to guess what disciplines a planning subject might come under, and check the reference there.

Political Science

Only short encyclopedias and handbooks exist in political science. An old, but very useful work for the period to about 1914 follows.

McLAUGHLIN, ANDREW C. and ALBERT B. HART (eds.). Cyclopedia of American Government. 3 vols. New York: Appleton, 1914.

Its title is descriptive.

For the United Nations, the U.N. Department of Public Information puts out the following work which, although not an encyclopedia, might loosely be called a handbook.

Everyman's United Nations: The Structure, Functions, and Work of the Organization and its Related Agencies.

For example, the 7th edition covers 1945-1962 and was published in 1964.

Psychology

HARRIMAN, PHILIP L. Encyclopedia of Psychology. New York: Philosophical Library, 1946.

This is a short work, of uneven quality.

Not quite but almost an encyclopedia, and more modern and useful than Harriman is Koch.

KOCH, SIGMUND. Psychology: A Study of a Science. 6 vols. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1959-1963.

This series, a seventh volume of which is promised, is an attempt to survey the field of psychology. The later volumes contain very good discussions of the relationships of psychology to the other disciplines of social science.

An excellent handbook written by experts, and widely quoted, is next.

LINDZEY, GARDNER (ed.). Handbook of Social Psychology. 2 vols. Cambridge, Mass.: Addison-Wesley, 1954.

There are four good handbooks covering different psychological subjects that you might find useful.

ARIETI, SILVANO (ed.). American Handbook of Psychiatry. 3 vols. New York: Basic Books, 1959-1966.

CARMICHAEL, LEONARD (ed.). Manual of Child Psychology. 2nd ed, New York: Wiley, 1954.

FRYER, DOUGLAS H. and EDWIN R. HENRY (eds.). Handbook of Applied Psychiatry. 2 vols. New York: Rinehart, 1950.

STEVENS, STANLEY S. (ed.). Handbook of Experimental Psychology, New York: Wiley, 1951.

Social Work

The field of social work is covered by a good encyclopedia.

LURIE, H. L. (ed.). Encyclopedia of Social Work: Successor to the Social Work Year Book. New York: National Association of Social Workers, 1965.

Sociology

Encyclopedic works exist in several special fields of sociology, for example: marriage and the family, organizations, population, and social gerontology. There is none for the whole field. The same is true of handbooks. The following work is excellent for the concepts it covers.

OGBURN, WILLIAM F. and MEYER F. NIMKOFF. A Handbook of Sociology. 4th ed. rev. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1960.

An earlier American edition is Sociology, 3rd ed. rev., Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1958.

A more up-to-date reference that covers 27 topics with good bibliographies follows.

FARIS, ROBERT E. L. (ed.). Handbook of Modern Sociology. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1964.

SURVEYS AND OTHER GUIDES TO THE LITERATURE

Included in this section are books or articles which are intended to introduce the writings in one part of the social sciences. A good survey or guide critically discusses a well-selected and organized sample of materials. A survey or guide differs from an encyclopedia in that it attempts to cover more of the subject in less space and less detail. In contrast to the usual journal article which is specialized and thus makes its contribution, the survey or guide will include a large amount of material that has been put into a systematic arrangement with the aim of giving a broad overview. Science makes progress both by the small specialized contributions and by the large-scale attempts to synthesize. Use the surveys and guides for looking over and getting introduced to the whole field. Two widely available works provide excellent introductions to social science, and contain many further references.

BECKER, HOWARD and HARRY E. BARNES. Social Thought from Lore to Science. 3 vols. 3rd ed. expanded and rev. New York: Dover, 1961.

Organized on historical principles with references to almost every major figure in social science, it also has sections on various countries. Be careful about using the indexes; both volumes 1 and 2 have indexes for volumes 1 and 2 but volume 3 has only its own index. Therefore use the index in volume 1 or 2 plus that of 3.

HOSELITZ, BERT F. (ed.). A Reader's Guide to the Social Sciences. Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press, 1959.

This fine work is a collection of articles on the main disciplines of the social sciences. Henceforth this will be referred to as the Hoselitz Reader. The first chapter contains the best short history of the social sciences. If you had to limit yourself to one book covering the social sciences, the Hoselitz Reader would have to be the one.

Another, more elementary view, of what is taught under the name "social science" is discussed in the following work.

EHRMANN, HENRY W. (ed.). The Teaching of the Social Sciences in the United States. Paris: UNESCO, 1954.

Still another view of social science is covered in the next work.

JUNKER, BUFORD H. Field Work: An Introduction to the Social Sciences. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1960.

This book emphasizes the acquisition of social science knowledge through study of people in the field. It is full of references.

There is no book that discusses the methods of social science in the broad sense although there is a paperback that emphasizes certain ones.

DUVERGER, MAURICE. An Introduction to the Social Sciences with Special Reference to their Methods. New York: Frederick A. Praeger (published in French in 1961), 1964.

We have not seen the following work, but experts refer to it.

LEWIS, PETER R. The Literature of the Social Sciences: An Introductory Survey and Guide. London: Library Association, 1960.

Don't forget that a good college textbook is also an excellent way to see what a field is all about. To find a good textbook you can look up the course number of the basic course in the catalog of a college near you and then get the book from the college bookstore. Libraries do not usually acquire texts.

Anthropology

Where good surveys and guides to the literature are lacking, one can often learn much from the history of the field. For an idea of how

anthropology came to be what it is, in other words, for a good historical introduction, see one of the three standard histories, although they are all dated.

HADDON, ALFRED C. History of Anthropology. Rev. ed. London: Watts, 1934.

LOWIE, ROBERT H. History of Ethnological Theory. New York: Holt, 1937.

PENNIMAN, THOMAS K. A Hundred Years of Anthropology. 3rd rev. ed. New York: Humanities Press, 1965.

For a broader, more detailed and up-to-date survey, see the volumes under "Anthropology" in the encyclopedia and handbook section of this book. The Hoselitz Reader has a fine introduction to the subject.

Behavioral Science

One fairly comprehensive and up-to-date survey exists in this field.

BERELSON, BERNARD and GARY STEINER. Human Behavior: An Inventory of Scientific Findings. New York: Harcourt, 1964.

The book contains a series of propositions about behavior with references to the research that supports them.

More elementary is another book which contains twenty chapters. One group of chapters is on the present interests of anthropology, psychology, and sociology as these disciplines relate to behavioral science. Other chapters cover various aspects of the behavioral sciences with some references to other works.

BERELSON, BERNARD (ed.). The Behavioral Sciences Today. New York: Basic Books, 1963.

Before using the next publication, keep in mind that all who call themselves behavioral scientists do not agree on what behavioral science is. The discipline is too young yet to have well-defined subdivisions.

The ABS Guide to Recent Publications in the Social and Behavioral Sciences. New York: The American Behavioral Scientist, 1965, with annual supplements.

This basic volume includes more than 6,500 citations to selected literature, published from 1957-1964.

Economics

The American Economic Association has published a series of volumes surveying some of the important subjects of economics and republishing important articles. The series runs to more than ten volumes. You usually will be able to locate them if you find the first two:

ELLIS, HOWARD (ed.). A Survey of Contemporary Economics. Homewood, Ill.: Irwin, 1948.

HALEY, BERNARD (ed.). A Survey of Contemporary Economics. Homewood, Ill.: Irwin, 1952.

The essay on economics in the Hoselitz Reader referred to at the beginning of this section is an excellent short overview.

Education

Two practical and high quality guides to the literature of education are available.

ALEXANDER, CARTER and ARVID J. BURKE. How to Locate Educational Information and Data: An Aid to Quick Utilization of the Literature of Education. 4th ed. rev. New York: Columbia University Press, 1958.

PARK, JOE (ed.). The Rise of American Education: An Annotated Bibliography. Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern University Press, 1965.

Far more elementary, but clearly and well-written, and a good source of general information is a textbook.

HARTFORD, ELLIS F. Education in These United States. New York: Macmillan, 1964.

Geography

The best guide to the literature of geography follows.

WRIGHTS, JOHN K. and ELIZABETH T. PLATT. Aids to Geographical Research: Bibliographies, Periodicals, Atlases, Gazetteers, and other Reference Books. 2nd ed. rev. New York: Columbia University Press, 1947.

There is a good chapter on geography in the Hoselitz Reader. Maps are an important part of the study of geography.

WHYTE, FREDERICH H. Whyte's Atlas Guide. New York: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1962.

This is a subject index to twenty standard atlases.

History

Two useful guides to the literature of history are authoritative and comprehensive.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. Guide to Historical Literature. New York: Macmillan, 1961.

HANDLIN, OSCAR et al. Harvard Guide to American History. Cambridge: Balknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1954.

In 1967 a paperback edition was published by Atheneum.

The U. S. Library of Congress has published what it calls a guide but most people would call a bibliography. It is a very complete topic listing with annotated references.

U. S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. A Guide to the Study of the United States: Representative Books Reflecting the Development of American Life and Thought. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1960, with a supplement in 1966.

The Hoselitz Reader provides a good short statement of what history is about with references to some important works.

Another useful guide follows.

HEPWORTH, PHILIP. How to Find Out in History: A Guide to Sources of Information for All. Oxford, New York: Pergamon Press, 1966.

Law

There are few overviews of important legal developments that are not written in legalese. A good one that can be understood without needing a law degree follows.

Annual Survey of American Law. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, annually since 1942.

The next is written for the law student.

SURRENCY, E. C. et al. A Guide to Legal Research. 2nd ed. New York: Oceana Publications, 1966.

This is a fairly clear statement of how to do research in the law.

For an up-to-date overview of an important part of current law the American Civil Liberties Union publishes a useful annual report.

Although neither a survey or guide in the strict sense, the next work can help you to orient yourself in the field of law.

PRICE, MILES D. and HARRY BITNER. Effective Legal Research: A Practical Manual of Law Books and Their Use. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1953.

Planning

There is no very useful guide to the literature of planning, nor any useful survey of the field. If you want a quick overview of the kind of activities in which some planners engage see:

Urban Research News, a fortnightly newsletter.

Political Science

A good short survey of political science in the United States exists.

WALDO, DWIGHT. Political Science in the United States of America, A Trend Report. Paris: UNESCO, 1956.

A longer and more recent work also surveys the field.

HYNEMAN, CHARLES S. The Study of Politics: The Present State of American Political Science. Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press, 1959.

A good short guide is the article in the Hoselitz Reader.

The work that follows, although not brought up-to-date, is still a useful guide to the literature of political science.

BURCHFIELD, LAVERNE. Student's Guide to Materials in Political Science. New York: Holt, 1935.

Psychology

A very good guide to the literature of psychology follows.

DANIEL, ROBERTS and CHAUNCEY M. LOUTTIT. Professional Problems in Psychology. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1953.

A good survey source for part of the literature follows.

Annual Review of Psychology. Stanford, Calif.: Annual Reviews.

The problem is that it only surveys certain topics each year so you must be sure about the topic and find the proper volume for it.

The Hoselitz Reader has a good chapter on psychology.

Social Work

There is no good guide or survey of the literature on social work. Some of the beginning texts might be useful for certain problems.

Sociology

There is no useful guide to the literature of sociology but a good survey of part of it exists.

GITTLER, JOSEPH B. (ed.). Review of Sociology: Analysis of a Decade. New York: Wiley, 1957.

Once again see the Hoselitz Reader for a good short overview of the subject.

INDEXES, ABSTRACTS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

This section of the guide includes indexes, abstracts and bibliographies not mentioned elsewhere. An index is a listing of publications--articles and books--according to some order. This order can be by subject, title, author, kind or date of publication, to give the most common forms.

An abstract or digest is a summary, the aim of which is to briefly describe what the whole publication contains. By reading the abstract, it is often possible to tell if one should go to the trouble of reading the whole book or article. The best abstracting practice includes the preparation of indexes for the abstracts and combines the functions of indexing and abstracting. Therefore when you find a good abstracting service, you will usually have an index.

A bibliography is, like an index, also a listing of items in some order, usually alphabetical, with an indication of where the items can be found. For most purposes, the central distinctions between indexes and abstracts in the social sciences lie in the selection of materials from which they are composed and the details and format of the reference. An index is typically more restricted in terms of the sources of its items. The index is most likely also to stress where the item can be found, while the bibliography is likely to describe the item more fully.

Most users of the library need not concern themselves about these and other matters of definition so long as they understand that all three, indexes, abstracts, and bibliographies, may have to be consulted in order to find information.

Indexes

For general use on current subjects or for how and when a subject was reported in the press, use the best newspaper index.

New York Time Index. New York: New York Times.

Except for the year 1859 and the period 1906-1912, it covers from 1851 to the present.

If you are lucky enough to be searching for information about which a good doctoral dissertation has recently been written, you will be saved much time. The book that follows is primarily an alphabetical list of authors by year. The subject classifications are very broad so you must know the author to use it expeditiously.

American Doctoral Dissertations. Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms.

More useful, since it is classified by subject, is the following abstracting service.

Dissertation Abstracts; A Guide to Dissertations and Monographs Available on Microfilm. Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms. Bimonthly.

Usually it is not a good idea to use even the general indexes until you know something about your subject. This is because the indexes mainly include journals. The principal journals of social science are indexed in many different places. Therefore you may have to use several indexes as you probe more deeply for knowledge. This part of the guide is set up so that you can find out a lot about a subject quickly. Begin by using the subject index in either of the two indexes given below and then let it lead you to the appropriate journal.

The best single index for the social sciences and the first one to check follows.

Social Science and Humanities Index.

Published four times each year, with annual cumulations.

As an example of the coverage of this index, the following journals are among those indexed.

American Anthropologist
American Behavioral Scientist
American Economic Review
American Journal of International Law
American Journal of Sociology
American Political Science Review
American Sociological Review
Current Anthropology
Economic Geography
Geographical Journal
Geographical Review
Human Organization
Journal of Politics
Journal of Political Economy
Social Casework
Social Service Review
Southwestern Journal of Anthropology

Another very useful index follows.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS INFORMATION SERVICE. Bulletin.

Often referred to as the PAIS index, it lists many publications on topics of interest in social science by subject. In recent years, over 1,000 periodicals have been indexed by subject.

Indexes in Related Disciplines

Listed below are some other indexes and one abstracting service which cover social science subject matter.

Applied Science and Technology Index.

Art Index.

Biological and Agricultural Index.

Business Periodical Index.

International Index. (Formerly) Now the Social Science and Humanities Index.

Biological Abstracts.

Once in a while you will find it interesting to see what has been said of a book by those who reviewed it.

An Index to Book Reviews in the Humanities.

This title could be misleading. Many reviews from social science journals are indexed alphabetically by the author of the book.

There are three ways to use the indexes to find out what has been written about a subject. One, discussed above, is to look first in the general indexes. The other two ways, discussed more fully below, are to check the indexes for the disciplines or to go from the journal list back to the indexes, and then into the journals again.

The next listing is more specialized. It includes indexes, abstracts and bibliographies where not elsewhere mentioned--that are focused on social

sciences. Use this section when you know the discipline that includes the subject in which you are interested.

You will notice that not every discipline has an indexing or abstracting service. When this is the case, look up the main journals in the field (see later section) and then check White Sources to see in what publication they are indexed. Then you can use the more general index and often find what you need. Even if your library does not have certain special indexes or abstracts, you can almost always use one of these techniques.

In using the following list of indexes and abstracts, note carefully that even when a discipline does not have an index or abstract of its own, many of the leading social science journals are cross-indexed. That is, journals in one discipline are indexed in the indexing services of some other discipline.

Anthropology

No general index of anthropology exists. The abstracts that are available are organized to cover special subjects such as "New World Archaeology," "Africa" or "Acculturation," for example.

A fine international bibliography exists for anthropology.

International Bibliography of Socio-cultural Anthropology. Chicago: Aldine, Annually, 1955-

Behavioral Science

No index exists. The journal American Behavioral Scientist publishes New Studies: A Guide to Recent Publications in the Social and Behavioral Sciences, a monthly reference service.

Economics

The American Economic Association has published a fine series of volumes which indexes every article that has appeared in English in the major economic journals of the world from 1886-1959.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION. Index of Economic Journals. 7 vols. Homewood, Ill.: Irwin, 1961-1966.

The same association publishes Economic Abstracts four times a year, which abstracts all the articles in the major journals.

The discipline also has an excellent bibliography.

International Bibliography of Economics. Chicago: Aldine, 1952- annually.

Education

One of the best indexes in the disciplines of social science is:

Education Index: A Cumulative Subject Index to a Selected List of Educational Periodicals. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1932- .

It appears monthly with cumulations yearly and every three years.

No general abstracting service is available, although the U.S. Office of Education is developing a computerized information retrieval service for some subjects under the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) program, and UNESCO publishes Education Abstracts.

Geography

There is no general index or abstracting service covering geography in English, although fine sources exist in other languages, especially French.

History

BOEHM, ERICH (ed.). Historical Abstracts: A Quarterly Covering the World's Periodical Literature, 1775-1945. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Clio Press. 1955- . Quarterly.

This is an attempt to cover what has been written about the period 1775-1945, since 1954.

The subject of history is too broad to be covered by any one index, abstract, or bibliography. The following bibliography is the best however.

International Bibliography of Historical Sciences. New York: Wilson, 1930- . Annually. Publisher varies.

Because of the special nature of history and the need for social scientists to use primary sources of information, the following four works are also given. The first two can be especially useful because they list various manuscripts and some other collections available in the United States. These collections are so scattered about that almost everybody is near one. You may easily be able to get the thrill of working with original sources by finding those near you.

National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections: Based on Reports from American Repositories of Manuscripts, 1959-1962. 3 vols. Hamden, Conn.: Shoe String Press, 1962-64.

HAMER, PHILIP M. (ed.). A Guide to Archives and Manuscripts in the United States: Completed for the National Historical Publications Commission. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1961.

Two other valuable locators of primary source material follow.

KAPLAN, LOUIS. A Bibliography of American Autobiographies. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1961.

MATHEWS, WILLIAM. American Diaries; An Annotated Bibliography of American Diaries Written Prior to the Year 1861. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1945.

Law

A good digest service covering international law is available.

International Law Reports. London: Butterworth. 1938- . Annually.

For the U.S., the Library of Congress publishes the following:

Digest of Public General Bills with Index. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1936 to present, about 8 issues for each session of Congress.

The basic index follows.

Index to Legal Periodicals. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1908- .

There is much overlap in some of this material. See also the reference to Edwards below.

Planning

Neither a comprehensive indexing nor an abstracting service exists for the field of planning. The best publication is steadily broadening its coverage.

Research Digest. Published semiannually by the Bureau of Community Planning of the University of Illinois.

Political Science

There are no comprehensive indexing and abstracting services in the discipline of political science.

The following indexes cover only a part of the field of political science.

EDWARDS, RICHARD A. Index Digest of State Constitutions. 2nd ed. New York: Legislative Drafting Research Fund of Columbia University, 1959.

Background on World Politics: An Inter-Disciplinary Digest. 1957- . Quarterly.

The two best book-length bibliographies of political science follow.

HARMON, ROBERT B. Political Science: A Bibliographical Guide to the Literature. New York: Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1965.

WYNAR, LUBOMYR R. Guide to Reference Materials in Political Science: A Selective Bibliography. Denver, Colo.: Bibliographic Institute, 1966.

The international bibliography is comprehensive.

International Bibliography of Political Science. Chicago: Aldine, 1952- , annually.

A good bibliography on foreign affairs is published annually.

Foreign Affairs Bibliography: A Selected and Annotated List of Books on International Relations. New York: Bowker, 1933- .

Psychology

Two excellent abstracting services are available in psychology.

Psychological Abstracts. Washington: American Psychological Association, 1927- , bimonthly.

Child Development Abstracts and Bibliography. Lafayette, Ind.: Purdue University, 3 times a year.

Social Work

The field of social work has neither an index nor a comprehensive abstracting service. The following British publication is often useful.

Bibliography of Social Work and Administration: A Classified List of Articles from Selected British Periodicals, 1930-1952. London: Joint University Council for Social and Public Administration, 1954 with annual supplements.

A classified bibliography that is harder to use than it should be because it lacks an index follows.

TIGHE, LEO W. A Classified Bibliography for the Field of Social Work. Santa Clara, Calif.: Premier Publishers, 1959.

Sociology

Sociology is another one of the disciplines of social science with an excellent abstracting service.

Sociological Abstracts. New York. Nine times a year.

International Bibliography of Sociology. Chicago: Aldine. 1951- , annually.

The following annotated bibliography covers all aspects of population problems.

Population Index. Princeton, N.J.: Office of Population Research, Princeton University, and the Population Association of America, 1935- , quarterly.

WHERE TO FIND FACTS AND BIOGRAPHIES

Facts of one kind or another are to be found in all the materials previously referred to. As it is used here, the term "fact" means mainly statistical data with emphasis on sources of current information and biographical information. Once you have decided what facts you want to find, the following publications can help you locate them.

The Federal government is the largest producer of statistics. The books below can help you find your way to them.

ANDROIT, JOHN L. Guide to U.S. Government Statistics, 3rd ed. rev. and enlarged. Arlington, Va.: Documents Index, 1961.

SCHMECKEBIER, LAURENCE F. and ROY B. EASTIN. Government Publications and Their Use. Rev. ed. Washington: Brookings Institution, 1961.

UNESCO also publishes many facts and figures. To see what they are, refer to the General Catalogue fully cited in the earlier section "General Bibliographic Aids." As a sample you will find:

Basic Facts and Figures: International Statistics Relating to Education, Culture and Mass Communication. Published annually since 1952.

The U. N. Statistical Office publishes a Statistical Yearbook and a Compendium of Social Statistics.

The handiest single source of government-produced data useful to the social scientist follows.

U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. Statistical Abstract. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, annually.

For facts about the United States in the past there is an excellent volume.

U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. Historical Statistics on the United States. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1965.

The U. S. Bureau of Census also publishes much other data, including the following:

U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. Eighteenth Decennial Census of the United States, Census of Population: 1960, United States Census of Housing: 1960, and the County and City Data Book, 1966.

The best source of vital statistics follows.

U. S. NATIONAL OFFICE OF VITAL STATISTICS. Vital Statistics of the U. S. 2 vols. in 3. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939- , annually.

There are two excellent books for finding facts about business.

COMAN, EDWIN T. Sources of Business Information. Rev. ed. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1964.

ALEXANDER, RAPHAEL. Business Pamphlets and Information Sources. New York: Exceptional Books, 1967.

This is a guide to currently available pamphlets, reprints, and paperbacks in the field of business, and to organizations and government agencies which are sources of business information, arranged by subject.

For a quick way to find facts about current events, see the following.

Facts on File, A Weekly Digest of World Events With Cumulative Index. New York: Facts on File, Inc., 1940- .

Any good reference book can guide you to all kinds and vast numbers of facts. For example, the following excellent short reference book has a section "Books of Curious Facts, Customs, Folklore and Mythology."

BARTON, MARY N. (compiler). Reference Books, A Brief Guide for Students and Other Users of the Library. 6th ed. Baltimore: Enoch Pratt Free Library, 1966.

Biography

Biography is a much neglected aspect of social science. If you are interested in learning about those who made the social sciences, first see the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences and International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences in the encyclopedia section of the library.

Then check your library card catalog,

WHITE, Sources, and the various indexes.

For more detailed biographical information, use one of the following, depending on your needs.

Current Biography.

This is a monthly publication about people in the news with references to other publications that tell more about the person.

A more detailed and comprehensive source is:

Biography Index: A Cumulative Index to Biographical Materials in Books and Magazines.

For the best single source of information about Americans of the past see the following:

The Dictionary of American Biography. 20 vols. New York: Scribner, 1929-1959, with an index and two later supplements.

Each reference has further bibliography about the person.

For brief information about living Americans, look into one of these:

The Directory of American Scholars.

Who's Who in America.

Who's Who of American Women.

American Men of Science.

Di[illegible]ories of scholars which exist in almost every field of the social sciences are often published by professional associations and are sometimes useful.

A SELECTED LIST OF JOURNALS IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

Journals are the place where scholars publish the results of their research. They are the up-to-date sources of specialized information about a subject. In the early stages of research, you are not likely to find them of much use. They are valuable after you have learned a fair amount about a subject. Increasingly, articles in some journals are written in mathematical language.

Don't forget that one way to acquire a broader knowledge about a subject and related subjects in a discipline is to look up the publication in White, Sources, and read the appropriate section. A way to find out how a subject is related to other subjects, but from a multi-disciplinary point of view, is to find out in what general index or abstracting service the journal is covered and then look up that subject in the general journal or abstracting service.

Given here are the titles of some of the main American journals in the field. The listing is selective--there are many other journals. The indexes, abstracts, guides, etc. will lead you to more specialized journals and complete references if required.

Anthropology

American Anthropologist
American Journal of Physical Anthropology
Current Anthropology
Human Organization
Southwestern Journal of Antnropology

Behavioral Science

The American Behavioral Scientist

Behavioral Science

Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences

Economics

American Economic Review

Journal of Political Economy

Quarterly Journal of Economics

Education

American Educational Research Journal

Journal of Educational Research

Journal of Educational Sociology

Phi Delta Kappan

Review of Educational Research and the Research Bulletin of the National Education Association

Teachers College Record

Geography

Economic Geography

Geographical Journal

Geographical Review

History

American Historical Review

Current History

A Journal of American History

Journal of Modern History

Law

American Journal of Comparative Law

American Journal of International Law

Harvard Law Review

Law and Contemporary Problems

Planning

Journal of the American Institute of Planners
Town Planning Review
Urban Affairs Quarterly

Political Science

American Political Science Review
Political Science Quarterly
Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science

Psychology

Contemporary Psychology
Journal of Abnormal Psychology
Journal of Applied Psychology
Journal of Psychology
Journal of Social Psychology

Social Work

Smith College Studies in Social Work
Social Casework
Social Service Review

Sociology

American Journal of Sociology
American Sociological Review
Rural Sociology
Sociology and Social Research
Social Forces

APPENDIX I

A WORKING DEFINITION OF "BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE"

Behavioral Science: a part of social science; social science, in turn, being a part of science.

1. (a) aims: Behavioral science has as its primary aim the explanation of behavior. It is thus only a part of social science, which studies man, and distinct from those sciences which study animal behavior, or the behavior of things.

(b) methods: Any scientific method that seems to be helpful in the study of a behavior problem is used. Behavioral science is usually more willing to adapt other truth seeking methods than are the older social science disciplines.

(c) scope: The precise boundaries of the science are not well defined. Practically, the scope is set by the conditions of the problem under investigation. These problems often lie beyond the scope or overlap the boundaries of the older social science disciplines. For example, findings from biology (animals), medicine (drug effects), may be used to clarify aspects of human behavior.

(d) theory: The main body of theory has been adapted from social science although significant parts have been taken from other fields, e.g., computing, engineering.

(e) methodology: In the sense that methodology studies the principles of method, little has yet been developed.

(f) content: Because of its novelty and despite numerous studies, little generally accepted content in terms of the structure of a scientific system has yet developed. Despite this limitation, many studies have been put to practical use by institutions, e.g., hospitals, business, and governments.

(g) relationship to social science: In addition to those pointed out above, behavioral science stresses rigorous definition both of its experimental and theoretical terms and is concerned with the structures of its theory and rules of correspondence.

(h) practitioners: Anyone whose scientific problems fit the aims, methods, and scope above. In practice these are most often psychologists, social psychologists, and political scientists.

2. Archaic: A term often used interchangeably with the older term social science mainly by members of the behaviorist school of psychologists to designate the newer social science they hoped to construct. This practice fell into disuse by the early 1940's, and the term was abandoned until the late 1940's when several widely different groups redefined it variously for their own, often non-scientific, purposes. It then became a designation for different combinations of scholarly disciplines, subject matters, aims, theory, methods, and practitioners until it had lost all precision except among those members of a given group that shared the definition.

APPENDIX II

MATERIALS FOR THE SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHER
PUBLISHED BY
THE SOCIAL SCIENCE EDUCATION CONSORTIUM, INC.
1424 15th Street
Boulder, Colorado 80302

"Sociology," by Robert Perrucci.	#101 @ $0.70
"The Structure of Geography," by Peter Greco.	#102 @ $0.60
"The Political System," by David Collier.	#103 @ $0.35
"A Systems Approach to Political Life," by David Easton.	#104 @ $0.50
"Economics," by Lawrence Senesh.	#105 @ $0.40
"Anthropology," by Paul Bohannan,	#106 @ $0.80
"Retrieving Social Science Knowledge for Secondary Curriculum Development," by Charles Jung, Ronald Lippitt and Robert Fox.	#109 @ $1.60
"The Methodology of Evaluation," by Michael Scriven.	#110 @ $1.10
"Child Development and Social Science Education, Parts I and II," by Irving Sigel.	#111 @ $0.40
"Child Development and Social Science Education, Part III," by Irving Sigel and Elinor Waters.	#112 @ $1.50
"Child Development and Social Science Education, Part IV," by Irving Sigel.	#113 @ $0.50
"Classroom Research on Subgroup Experiences in a U.S. History Class," by Keith Elkins and Martha Porter.	#114 @ $1.20
"Morality," by Michael Scriven.	#122 @ $2.00
"Value Claims in the Social Sciences," by Michael Scriven.	#123 @ $0.80
"Student Values as Educational Objectives," by Michael Scriven.	#124 @ $0.55
"Inservice Teacher Education to Support Utilization of New Social Science Curricula," by Robert Fox, Emily Girault, Ronald Lippitt and Lucille Schaible.	#125 @ $1.00
"A Short Guide to the Literature of the Social Sciences," by Peter R. Senn and Mary Senn.	#126 @ $1.50
"Concepts and Structure in the New Social Science Curricula," edited by Irving Morrissett. (May also be ordered from your local bookstore or from College Order Department, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 383 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.)	#121 @ $2.95